

Chapter IV

The Line of Hance Hendrick II Son of the immigrant Hance Hendrick

1.3 **Hance Hendrick II** (c1690s? – 1773) “Hance Hendrick Junr.” is first mentioned as a neighboring landowner in a 1718 patent to Edmund Jennings in King William County.¹ Oddly, the land in question was patented in the name of his father seven years later.² On 24 March 1725/6, patents were issued to both Hance Hendrick Sr. for the abovementioned 200 acre parcel, and to Hance Hendrick Jr. for a separate 100 acre parcel located a mile and a half further east. When Caroline County was formed from the upper portion of King William County in 1728, both tracts fell into the newly formed county.³

The son was probably the Hance Hendrick who surveyed 400 acres in Spotsylvania County and received a patent for it a few months later in 1728.⁴ His brothers William Hendrick and Adolphus Hendrick also had surveys and patents on the same dates for nearby land, though none of the three appear to have lived in Spotsylvania. No record of the disposition of this patent has been found. Hance Hendrick II did not move there, for there are no other records of him in either Spotsylvania County or in its successor, Orange County. Rather, he remained in Caroline County where he subsequently appears several times in the surviving court records, though never as “Junior”. His last court appearance as a Caroline resident was on 8 July 1737, when he served on two juries.⁵

Sometime in 1738 or 1739 he moved about 40 miles southwest to the waters of the Appomattox River. On 16 June 1738, as Hance Hendrick of Caroline County, he received a patent for 400 acres on Mayes Branch of Flat Creek in southwestern Amelia County.⁶ He was not among the 1738 Amelia tithables, but was tithable there the following year. He evidently removed to Amelia in the winter of 1738-9, for records of a debt suit against him in Caroline County beginning in March 1739 show that he was no longer residing in that county.⁷

¹ Virginia Patent Book 10, p393

² The time lag is not unusual, as patents were often issued several years after the land was claimed and occupied.

³ This is easily proven by plotting these and surrounding patents. Others have concluded that they lay on opposite sides of the Caroline-King William line, based on Hance Sr.’s patent being mentioned later in a patent for land in King William County. That patent obviously used an old survey, made before the area became Caroline, although the patent itself was not issued until after Caroline was formed. In any event, plotting the two patents establishes that they lay well within the borders of Caroline County. Both were north of the north fork of Boot Swamp, which lay entirely on the Caroline side of the line.

⁴ 6 Aug 1728 Surveyor’s Report in Spotsylvania County Wills, A:77. Patent in Virginia Patents 14:112

⁵ Caroline County Court Orders, Book 2, p433-434

⁶ Virginia Patent Book 17, p529

⁷ Caroline County Court Orders, Book 2, p527, p549, p606, p613. The case was not settled until mid-1740, but the first record in July 1737 shows Hans Hendrick was no longer subject to the Caroline court’s jurisdiction, as the court attached his property left behind in the hands of William Evins. Though he himself was not within the court’s jurisdiction, the property he had left behind in Caroline was. This property was a debt he was owed by William Evins, who was a Caroline resident.

His first appearance in Amelia records is his witness to a deed on 20 July 1739 for land adjoining his deceased nephew William Hendrick.⁸ He appears for the first time in the tithables of 1739. Later that year, on 19 November 1739, he was cited for not attending church and, on 21 December, served on a jury.⁹ He subsequently appears regularly in Amelia's records. Though no Caroline County deed records survive, there is a 1746 court record showing that Hans Hendrick had sold his Caroline land to William Evans.¹⁰ This may have occurred some years earlier, for Evans had returned to live in Cumberland County by 1740. Hance Hendrick appears in the 1740 tithables with his son Hance Jr., who had evidently turned 16 between 1739 and 1740.

Several records further connect Hance Hendrick II to other members of the family. In 1740 he had testified that the estate of his nephew William Hendrick owed him two shillings, and the records of that estate show he was paid that amount.¹¹ In 1742 he was appointed overseer of a road, with Philemon Childress (probably Adolphus Hendrick's son-in-law), Hance Hendrick Jr., and John Hendrick (perhaps Adolphus' son) assigned to assist him.¹² Hance Hendrick and his brother Benjamin Hendrick later lived on adjoining property, and appear in a number of records together.

On 21 March 1739/40 he sold half of his 1738 patent to James Brumfield, with John Hendrick a witness.¹³ In 1741 and 1742, the Amelia tithables show Hance Hendrick with his son Hance Jr., Henry Isbell (in 1742), and two slaves, with John Hendrick maintaining a separate household in the same district. By 25 July 1746 he was again Hance Hendrick "Senior", when he received a patent for 200 acres adjoining his existing land. The following day he received another 304-acre patent less than a mile to the west.¹⁴ That second patent for 304 acres was described as "beginning at his son Hans Hendrick's corner hickory", reflecting a patent to Hans Hendrick Jr. dated the same day.¹⁵ The father and son are generally identified as Sr. and Jr. until the son moved to Halifax County in 1752, with the given name spelled variously as Hance, Hanse, and Hans.

Hance and his brother Benjamin were apparently Presbyterians. Among Amelia records is a 12 May 1760 deed by Robert Vaughn to Hance Hendrick, Benjamin Hendrick and "others of the Presbyterian Congregation" for one acre on which to build a church, which was located within a few hundred yards of Hance Hendrick's home plantation.¹⁶

With the 1746 patents, Hance Hendrick owned two parcels in western Amelia County – his 304-acre patent and a second tract of 400 acres (composed of half the original patent plus the patent of 1746) about a mile and a half to the east. Oddly, Hance Hendrick sold all of his Amelia lands long before his death. On 8 November 1754 he and his wife Rachel sold his 304-acre patent to

⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p195.

⁹ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p80, 86.

¹⁰ Caroline County Court Orders 2, p26 at the January 1746 court. The deed was proved by the witnesses, not by Hans Hendrick himself, since he had been in Amelia for six years by this time. It is likely that the deed was proved at this time to permit William Evans to sell the land himself.

¹¹ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p126 and loose papers of William Hendrick's estate (q.v.).

¹² Amelia County Court Orders 1, p189.

¹³ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p228.

¹⁴ Virginia Patent Book 25, p124 and 123, respectively

¹⁵ Virginia Patent Book 25, p121

¹⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 7, p336.

Benjamin and Titus Hurt.¹⁷ On the same day they sold 100 acres of the remaining tract to his brother Benjamin Hendrick.¹⁸ Eleven years later, on 2 June 1765, Hance Hendrick sold the remaining 300 acres “whereon I liveth and my son John Hendrick liveth” to Thomas Ligon for only £21.¹⁹

Neither he nor his son John Hendrick owned land in Amelia at this point, and one wonders if the very low price of the sale to Ligon might not have been in exchange for a lifetime right to continue living on the land. Thomas Ligon did not record the deed until 1792, 27 years later, giving some credibility to that hypothesis. More than three years later a deed by Edmund Booker of 1 February 1768 and one by Major Brumfield of 26 October 1769 both still referred to this land as Hance Hendrick’s.²⁰ It is probably significant that Hance Hendrick appears in no records between this 1765 deed and his will of 1773. Though he was located only a short distance from the courthouse, his complete absence from the records implies a significant infirmity.

His will, dated 30 January 1773 and evidently proved within a few months, gave a life estate to wife Rachel, bequeathed a slave to son John Hendrick, daughter Elizabeth Osborne, and daughter Anne Hendrick, and bequeathed cash to daughter Sarah Goode and son Hance Hendrick. It may not have named all his children, for the balance of the estate was to be divided equally “between all my sons and daughters”.²¹ The will was witnessed by Benjamin Hendrick, Obadiah Hendrick, John Hendrick, and Thomas Osborne, with Benjamin Hendrick and Thomas Osborne named executors. The witness Obediah Hendrick was the son of Benjamin Hendrick. The witness John Hendrick was also probably not his own son, for his witness to the will would have invalidated his own inheritance, thus was probably the son of Benjamin Hendrick. The inventory, undated but apparently taken in 1773, showed six slaves and a relatively modest total value of £467.²² The inventory also included a long list of furniture, two horses, books and spectacles, a number of hogs, 2 beef steers, a flock of sheep, 20 geese, and quantities of corn, potatoes, wheat, and tobacco. Since the appraisers were all neighbors, we can be reasonably certain he had been living on the land that he sold to Ligon.

Whether his wife Rachel was his only wife is unknown, as is her maiden name. She is mentioned elsewhere only in the release of dower in the 1754 deeds, well after the elder children were born.²³ In a bizarre twist of logic, a good many genealogies identify her as Rachel Ragan who actually married his great-grandson. [An 1893 Alabama biography identifies Rachel Ragan as the wife of Hance Hendrick, son of William Wynne Hendrick, grandson of Hance Hendrick III, and great-grandson of this Hance Hendrick.²⁴]

1.3.1 **Micajah Hendrick** (c1720? – c1748?) He was a son of Hance who died young. The first record of a Micajah Hendrick is in the 1746 tithables of Amelia, when “Macajah” Hendrick appeared adjacent to Hance Hendrick. That he was likely a son of Hance is

¹⁷ Amelia County Deed Book 5, p207.

¹⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 5, p205

¹⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 19, p227.

²⁰ Amelia County Deed Book 9, p289 and Book 11, p63.

²¹ Amelia County Will Book 2, p97.

²² Amelia County Will Book 2, p128, apparently taken in 1773.

²³ Amelia County Deed Book 5, p205, 207.

²⁴ Memorial Record of Alabama, (Brant & Fuller, printers, 1893), pp963-4.

suggested by his being taxed on two slaves, Moll and Nan, who had been chargeable to Hance Hendrick in 1742, 1743, and 1744. He appears again in the 1747 tithables, but not thereafter, and no further record of him in Amelia or elsewhere has been found. Nor does he appear to have left a wife or children. His early death may explain Hance Hendrick III. naming one of his children Micajah. It would also help to explain his father's accumulation, then sale, of land.

Note that he was not tithable in Amelia before 1746, when he was separately listed. That suggests he may have been old enough to be left behind in Caroline County when Hance Hendrick moved into Amelia. If so, he may have been the eldest son, as Hance Hendrick had clearly brought with him his son Hance Jr., who was tithable to his father in 1740-44.

- 1.3.2 **Hance Hendrick III** (c1718 – by1784) The earliest record of him is a survey of 13 December 1739 for 200 acres in Amelia County to “Hans Hendrick Junr.”, indicating that he had reached majority by then.²⁵ The land was granted to him as a patent more than six years later on 25 July 1746.²⁶ Further confirmation of his approximate age is found in his assignment to his father's road gang, indicating that he was of age, on 19 February 1741/2.²⁷ He was a tithable of his father as a young adult in the Amelia tax lists of 1740, 1742, 1743, and 1744.²⁸ That would normally suggest a birth date a few years later, but I note that both Hance and his brother Benjamin routinely included adult sons among their tithables. Further proof of the relationship lies in the patents by Hance Sr. and Jr. of 26 July 1746, one of which refers to the other as the land of “his son Hans Hendrick.” Hance Hendrick III sold his own patent of 1746 to his cousin Obediah Hendrick on 19 March 1752, and appears in no further Amelia records.²⁹ He is easily distinguished from his father, since only the son, Hance Hendrick III, could sign his name.

By the time he sold his patent in 1752 he had already moved to Lunenburg County, where he appears as a single tithable in the tax lists of 1749 and 1750, located in a district that would become Halifax County in 1752 and then Pittsylvania County in 1767. He was absent from that district's tithables in 1750 and 1751, evidently having temporarily returned to Amelia where he was tithable again in 1752. He was Hance Hendrick of Amelia County, when he bought land in the same area of Halifax County on 21 July 1752, to which he added adjoining land in 1755.^{30 31} This land was nearly on the North Carolina border in what would become Pittsylvania County in 1767. He remained here for nearly fifteen years, appearing frequently in Halifax County and Antrim Parish records, often in

²⁵ Survey Records of William Watson 1739-1740, Virginia State Library, Richmond

²⁶ Virginia Patent Book 25, p121

²⁷ Amelia County Court Orders, 1, p189. He was explicitly assigned to work on a road for which his father was the overseer, indicating he was maintaining a separate household.

²⁸ Note that it seems to have been standard practice within this family to submit tithables lists that included 20-something sons.

²⁹ Amelia County Deed Book 4, p327.

³⁰ Halifax County Deed Book 1, p8.

³¹ Halifax County Deed Book 1, p20.

conjunction with his father-in-law William Wynne.³² After roughly 15 years in Halifax, he sold 194 acres of his land on 25 February 1766 to George Lumpkin, with his cousin Humphrey Hendrick, recently arrived in the area, a witness.³³ [George Lumpkin, of Orange County, North Carolina, had a son who was probably later a brother-in-law of Humphrey Hendrick.]

Six months later he was in Georgia. On 5 August 1766 he petitioned the Colonial Council of Georgia for 300 acres, the petition stating that he was newly arrived in that colony with seven children and three slaves.³⁴ He was granted the land, somewhere within what would later become Burke County, on 2 June 1767.³⁵ He must have almost immediately moved across the nearby Savannah River into South Carolina, however, for he surveyed 300 acres in Berkley (later Laurens) County on 17 September 1767.³⁶

On 26 May 1769 Hance Hendrick and his wife Margaret, now “of the Province of South Carolina” sold his remaining 100 acres in what had by then become Pittsylvania County.³⁷ In addition to the 300-acre 1767 survey, at least 750 acres in additional grants in the same area were recorded to Hance Hendrick from 1771 through 1774.³⁸ Hance Hendrick was alive in 1775 when he sold a 20-acre parcel, and may have still been alive when his lands were mentioned in a mortgage for adjoining land on 1 July 1783.^{39 40} He was dead by 10 September 1784 when his son Micajah deeded to his widow Margaret two of the grants made to Hance Hendrick.⁴¹ He died intestate, according to later records. The widow Margaret Hendrick was a head of household in the 1790 census of Laurens. Later deeds and the will of Margaret Hendrick, proved 2 January 1797, identify two sons and six daughters.⁴²

His wife was Margaret Wynne, who as “Margaret Hendricks” was among the children named in the will of William Wynne dated 8 October 1777 and proved the following year in Pittsylvania County.⁴³ She is misidentified in at least two published Wynne genealogies as the wife of his cousin Humphrey Hendrick, probably because William Wynne’s widow and grandson later sold his home plantation to Humphrey Hendrick (who promptly resold it to his brother Absalom). Hance Hendrick had probably married her not long after

³² For instance, they witnessed deeds for one another (Halifax Deed Book 1, p20 and Book 6, p152) appeared in the same processioning district (Antrim Parish Vestry Book, p49) and were assigned to the same road gangs (Court Orders 4, p11, 2, p73 and p88). William Wynne also witnessed Hans and Margaret’s final sale in Pittsylvania in 1769.

³³ Halifax County Deed Book 6, p152.

³⁴ The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, Allen D. Candler (Franklin-Turner Company, 1907), Vol. IX, p598. The land he petitioned for adjoined a Peter Wynne, who was perhaps a relative of his wife.

³⁵ Georgia Crown Grants Volume F, p69. The land was in St. George’s parish, which would be renamed as Burke County in 1777.

³⁶ South Carolina Colonial Plats 9, p150.

³⁷ Pittsylvania County Deed Book 1, p125.

³⁸ South Carolina Royal Grants Volume 23, p306; 28, p296; 30, p627.

³⁹ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book E, p19. (not recorded until 1793, when the witnesses testified they saw Hance Hendrick, deceased, sign the deed.)

⁴⁰ Charleston County (SC) Deeds M-5:15-153.

⁴¹ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book B, p233.

⁴² Laurens County (SC) Will Book A-1, p158.

⁴³ Pittsylvania County Wills & Deeds 5, p 444-5.

settling in Lunenburg in 1749, most likely around the time he and William Wynne witnessed each other's deeds in 1755. Her will of 1797 identifies the following children who were living at her death.⁴⁴

1.3.2.1. **Micajah Hendrick** (c1755 – 1841) Micajah and his brother William served as privates in the King's Loyal Militia during the Revolution, he appearing on several payroll records from mid-1780 through late 1782.⁴⁵ The Hendrick brothers, and at least one brother-in-law, served under the brothers Captain Andrew Cunningham, Major Patrick Cunningham, and General Robert Cunningham in in the Tory Ninety-Six Brigade in 1780.⁴⁶ In 1781 and 1782 they served in a troop of mounted militia in the same Brigade under Major William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, an officer notorious for burning homes and ruthlessly hanging and hacking to death a number of Patriots.⁴⁷ By the early summer of 1782 the unit had withdrawn to the defenses of Charleston where the Hendrick brothers spent the final six months of the British occupation drawing pay in William Cunningham's troop. The British evacuated Charleston on 10 December 1782, taking with them a number of Tories, many of whom were settled in Florida and later in Nova Scotia.

Micajah Hendrick and his brother joined the retreat to British Florida, as they both appear among British refugees there in 1783, as do the Cunningham officers under whom they served and several other men in their unit.⁴⁸ Micajah did not remain there long. Within a year or so he surfaced in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, perhaps living with in-laws or his Hendrick cousins. He was not taxed in Pittsylvania through 1784, but on 10 September 1784, as a resident of Camden parish, Pittsylvania County, he sold to his mother Margaret, still of 96 District, the two Hance Hendrick patents of 1773 and 1774 comprising 450 acres in South Carolina which Micajah had inherited as the eldest son.⁴⁹ He was later enumerated in Pittsylvania County in the state census of 1785 with a household of three.

He was back in Laurens District, identifying himself as the eldest son and heir of Hance Hendrick, on 6 June 1791 when he and his mother sold Hance Hendrick's 1771 grant to John Willard.⁵⁰ He was by now married to a woman named Magdalene, who released her dower interest. Micajah appears in the 1790 Laurens census (actually taken in 1792) as head of a household of one male and three females. His mother (one male, 3 females) and brother William were separately enumerated nearby. In the 1800 census, he was not yet 45 and headed

⁴⁴ Laurens County (SC) Will Book A-1, p158.

⁴⁵ Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark (1981), Vol. 1, p262, 264, 269, 271, 272, 335, 336, 337.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p262.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p269, p271, 272, 335, 336, 337.

⁴⁸ Colonization and Conquest: British Florida in the Eighteenth Century, Lawrence H. Feldman (Genealogical Publishing Co., 2007), p38.

⁴⁹ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book B, p233.

⁵⁰ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book D, p43.

a household of six.⁵¹

On 13 February 1800 he sold the last of his father's land to his brother "William Winn Hendrick" and evidently left the area.⁵² It's not completely clear where he was between 1800 and 1820 but must have been briefly in Surry County, North Carolina where his daughter Cynthia married in 1814. (He does not seem to appear in the 1810 census of North Carolina.) Micajah Hendrick then moved to Georgia where he appears in the 1820 census of Gwinnett County, Georgia.⁵³ He was apparently in Crawford County in 1824 when his daughter Elizabeth married but was enumerated in the 1830 census of Henry County, Alabama, age 60-70 with a wife the same age and an elderly female.⁵⁴ In 1850 his widow Mary M. Hendrix, age 78 and born in Virginia, is listed alone in Barbour County.

That the 1820 and later citations are for the son of Hance Hendrick III is seemingly proven by Micajah Hendrick's will, dated 24 September 1840 and proven 5 June 1841 in Barbour County, Alabama which names his wife as "Mary Magdelean" and leaves his property to her and a grandson named Micajah Allen. Mary M. Hendrick's own will in 1855 names two daughters: "Sinthy Muncours" and Betsy G. Etheridge.

The daughter Cynthia Hendrick had married Elijah Muncus in Surry County, North Carolina by bond dated 14 September 1814, then the couple moved to Gwinnet County, Georgia in time to appear in the 1820 census near Micajah Hendrick. That suggests Micajah Hendrick was in or very near to Surry County circa 1815 though he does not appear in the 1810 census of North Carolina. That raises the somewhat remote possibility that **Micajah Hendrick**, who married Lockey McGuire in adjoining Wilkes County on 1 May 1806, was a son – he appears as Micajah Hendrix, age 16-26, in the 1810 census of Wilkes County with children under 10 – although he seems more likely to belong to an unrelated Hendrix family of Wilkes County.

Census records suggest that Micajah Hendrick had at least two sons and three daughters, not all of whom can be identified. Evidently only the two daughters named in Mary M. Hendrick's will survived him.

1.3.2.1.1. **Cynthia Hendrick** (c1799 – aft1860) She was "Sintha Muncours" in her mother's will. She married Elijah Muncus in Surry County, North Carolina by bond dated 14 September 1814. The couple moved to Gwinnet County, Georgia in time to appear in the 1820 census near her father. By 1830 they were enumerated in Crawford County, Georgia but relocated to Barbour County, Alabama later that decade where their daughter **Sarah Muncus** married Elgat Driscoll. In 1850

⁵¹ 1800 Laurens census: Micajah Hendrick 10010-21010

⁵² Laurens County (SC) Deed Book F, p522.

⁵³ Gwinnett County 1820 census: Micajah Hendrick 110001-01002-3

⁵⁴ Henry County 1830 census: Micajah Hendrick 000000001-0000000010001

Cinthia Muncus, age 50 and born in South Carolina, was enumerated in Barbour County, Alabama with her son **Richard Muncus** (age 13) just three households from her sister, in whose household was another son, **Micajah Muncus** (25). In 1860 “Sintha” Muncus was again enumerated with her son Richard (age 23). Her age was given as 20-30 in 1830, 50 in 1850, and 59 in 1860, thus we estimate a birth about 1799 or 1800.

1.3.2.1.2. **Elizabeth G. Hendrick** (c1804 – aft1870) She married Richard C. Etheridge or Ethridge, who was executor of both her mother’s and father’s wills., in Crawford County, Georgia on 5 July 1824. The couple was enumerated in the 1850 census of Barbour County, Elizabeth aged 45 and born in South Carolina, with children **Shadrack Etheridge** (17), **Meshack Etheridge** (11), **Abenego Etheridge** (8), and **Esta Etheridge** (2). Also in the 1850 household was her nephew Micajah Muncus. Her husband died intestate in 1855 and Elizabeth was enumerated in 1860 with the two younger sons till at home. In 1870 Betsy, now aged 64, and her son Meshack Etheridge were enumerated in the 1870 census of Jasper County, Mississippi.

1.3.2.1.3. **? Hendrick** (c1790? – ?) The third daughter suggested by censuses was probably the eldest and the mother of **Micajah Allen**, one of the heirs of Micajah Hendrick’s will who was called a “grandchild” in at least one record of Micajah Hendrick’s estate. She was perhaps the wife of a John Allen.⁵⁵ She may have still been alive in 1830 when Absalom K Hendrick’s household included a female 30-40 and a male the right age to have been Micajah Allen. Micajah Allen had claimed land in Barbour County in 1836 and appeared as head of household in Barbour County in 1840, aged 20-30, with four children.

1.3.2.1.4. **Absalom K. Hendrick ?** (c1800? – c1839) Evidently a son of Micajah Hendrick, he had appeared as head of household in the 1830 census of Henry County, Alabama. The household consisted of two males 20-30 and one female 30-40, perhaps a household that included Micajah Allen. The female was apparently Elizabeth Black, whom he had married on 13 May 1830 in Henry County. In 1836 Absalom K. Hendrick and Richard C. Etheridge entered claims for adjoining land in eastern Barbour County, one of five entries in total for Absalom which were all granted in 1837. He evidently died prior to the 1840 census, as there is a record in Barbour County of the estate of A. K. Hendrick administered by Micajah Allen in 1840.

1.3.2.2. **William Wynne Hendrick** (c1760 – 1836) William and his brother Micajah served as privates in the King’s Loyal Militia during the Revolution, appearing

⁵⁵ John Allen and Micajah Hendrick were joint plaintiffs in a Georgia lawsuit, and on that flimsy evidence I toss out the possibility.

on several payroll records from mid-1780 through late 1782 with his middle name variously recorded as Winn, Wayne, and even William.⁵⁶ The Hendrick brothers, and at least one brother-in-law, served under the brothers Captain Andrew Cunningham, Major Patrick Cunningham, and General Robert Cunningham in the Tory Ninety-Six Brigade in 1780.⁵⁷ In 1781 and 1782 they served in a troop of mounted militia in the same Brigade under Major William “Bloody Bill” Cunningham, an officer notorious for a variety of atrocities, including burning homes and ruthlessly murdering a number of Patriots.⁵⁸ By the early summer of 1782 the unit had withdrawn to the defenses of Charleston where the Hendrick brothers spent the final six months of the British occupation drawing pay in William Cunningham’s troop. The British finally evacuated Charleston on 10 December 1782, taking with them a number of Tories, many of whom were settled in Florida and later in Nova Scotia.

Both Micajah and William Hendrick joined in the retreat to British Florida, as they both appear among British refugees there in 1783, as do the Cunningham officers under whom they served and several other men in their unit.⁵⁹ Both brothers apparently waited out the war in Florida. Although Micajah Hendrick resurfaced in 1784 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia there is no further record of William Wynne Hendrick until the 1790 census (actually taken in early 1792) of Laurens District when he headed a household of one male and two females.

He married Margaret Burgess, the daughter of Joel Burgess, whose 1803 will mentions his son-in-law “Wm. Win Hendrick” and gives him \$40 to use “until his daughter Tabitha arrives to the age of 16” when the money was to go to Tabitha.⁶⁰ He appears as “Winn” and “William W.” Hendrick in the 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830 Laurens censuses.⁶¹ These census records, combined with the special 1829 census, suggest he had two sons, whom we can identify as Hance Hendrick and Joel Hendrick, named after their grandfathers, and either two or three daughters.

An 1893 biography of Humphrey G. Hendrick, son of Hance and grandson of William Wynne Hendrick, says that his grandfather William Hendrick married Margaret Burgess and moved from Laurens District to Talladega County, Alabama in 1833, dying there in 1836.⁶² An online posting shows that about 1840 Margaret was a member of the Marble Springs Presbyterian Church,

⁵⁶ *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, Murtie June Clark (1981), Vol. 1, p262, 264, 269, 271, 272, 335, 336, 337.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p262.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p269, p271, 272, 335, 336, 337.

⁵⁹ *Colonization and Conquest: British Florida in the Eighteenth Century*, Lawrence H. Feldman (Genealogical Publishing Co., 2007), p38.

⁶⁰ Laurens County (SC) Will Book C1, p32.

⁶¹ Laurens County censuses – 1800: Winn Hendricks 10010-20010, 1810: Wm W. Hendrick 11110-20010-4, 1820: Wm W. Hendrick 100001-00101-6, 1830: William Hendrick 00000001-1000001.

⁶² *Memorial Record of Alabama*, (Brant & Fuller, printers, 1893), pp963-4.

located about eight miles east of Talladega city.⁶³ It is possible that she and her husband are buried there, as the church and its cemetery have since disappeared. The two sons were also in Talladega County, Alabama where they appear in the 1850 and 1860 censuses [and where their distant cousin William Womack Hendrick was also located].

1.3.2.2.1. **Margaret Hendrick** (c1793 – 15 March 1843) One daughter is identified by her descendants. Margaret Hendrick married Chesley Hughes in Laurens County about 1810. He appears in the Laurens County census in 1820 with four males and a female under 10 with his wife aged 26-45. Chesley Hughes is in the 1830 census of St. Clair County, Alabama and the 1840 census of Benton County, Alabama with Margaret enumerated as age 30-40 and 40-50 respectively. Both she and her husband died in Calhoun County in the 1840s leaving a number of children whom descendants identify as: **Denarbus W Hughes** (1811-), **Harley Jackson Hughes** (1815-1891), **Margaret Melissa Hughes** (1816-1876), **Rasselas P. Hughes** (1818-1891), **George Commodore Hughes** (1819-1855), **Maranda Hughes** (1821-1882), **Amanda Hughes** (1824-1846), **Mary Ann Hughes** (1828-1845), **Marcus DeLafayette Hughes** (1831-1896), **Martha Benton Hughes** (1833-1881), and **Missouri Martin Vanburen Hughes** (1838-1905). At least one other child died in infancy.

1.3.2.2.2. **Tabitha Hendrick** (? – ?) She received \$40 in the will of her grandfather Joel Burgess. According to a Shirley family history she married Riley Shirley.⁶⁴ Riley Shirley was enumerated in Habersham County, Georgia in 1830 and in Campbell County, Georgia in both 1840 and 1850. At some point, evidently while living in Georgia, Tabitha died and her husband remarried to a woman named Ruth (nee Boatright, according to internet posters). It is uncertain whether Tabitha was the mother of any of his children.

1.3.2.2.3. **Hance Hendrick** (24 June 1795 – 17 September 1869) The statement by H. G. Hendrick further declares that his father Hancel (sic) Hendrick was born in 1797 (sic), married Rachel Ragan “a native of Georgia”, and moved to Talladega County with his father. The 1850 census of Talladega County shows Hance Hendrick, age 55, with Rachel, age 50, and a son named **John L. Hendrick** (1824 – aft1903). Other records identify two more sons: William Yancey Hendrick and Humphrey G. Hendrick (one of the area’s early doctors, who was sometimes referred to as “Henry”).⁶⁵ The 1860 Talladega census shows Hance Hendrick (60) and Rachel (59) living next door to their

⁶³ See files.usgwarchives.org/al/talladega/cemeteries/marble.txt, a brief history of the church with a list of members circa 1840.

⁶⁴ *Eight Southern Families*, Ethel Speer Updike (1969), p137.

⁶⁵ He appears as “Henry” in at least one record, but as “Humphrey” G. Hendrick in most records.

sons John (36) and “Henry” (34). The sons **William Yancey Hendrick** (1819-1873) and Dr. **Humphrey G. Hendrick** (1827-1903) are buried in Talladega’s Oak Hill Cemetery along with some of their children. That all three men were brothers is proven by the fact that William Yancey Hendrick’s will named his brother Humphrey G. Hendrick executor, and by a notice in the American Medical Association news that Dr. Humphrey G. Hendrick died at the home of his brother (John Hendrick).⁶⁶ All three were prominent in the county; both John and William served as Captains in the Civil War.

The 1830 and 1840 censuses show two apparent daughters who were apparently married by the 1850 census. One of them was Apparently **Margaret S. Hendrick** (1829-1871) who married William S. Forgy and is buried at the New Lebanon Presbyterian Church.⁶⁷

Hance Hendrick, his wife Rachel, all three sons and daughter Margaret Forgy were all charter members of the New Lebanon Presbyterian Church.⁶⁸

- 1.3.2.2.4. **Joel Hendrick** (c1805 – 1877) He was evidently newly married in 1830 when the Laurens County census enumerated him with a wife but no children. He was not found in 1840 but in 1850, 1860, and 1870 he was enumerated in Talladega County, Alabama. A 1904 biographical statement by his oldest son James Chesley Hendrick says that his father Joel Hendrick was a son of Willard (sic) and Rachel Hendrick, who migrated from South Carolina to Talladega County, Alabama about 1833.⁶⁹ It states that his father Joel Hendrick married Susan Brittle, the daughter of George and Hettie Brittle, and had ten children of whom four were still living. Joel Hendrick died in 1877 but, the statement says, his wife was still living. It also describes Joel Hendrick as “a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and a captain in the militia.”

All ten children are evident in censuses. Joel Hendrick was enumerated in the 1850 census of Talladega County, age 44, as a carpenter with Susan (30) and children **Elizabeth Hendrick** (13), **James Chesley Hendrick** (11), **(Margaret) Ann Hendrick** (7), **Rachel Hendrick** (6), **Emily Hendrick** (5), **Miranda Hendrick** (2), and **Mary Hendrick** (9 months). In 1860 when the Talladega County census identified them only by initials, Joel Hendrick (55) was enumerated as an overseer, with his wife and J. C. (21), M. (18), R.

⁶⁶ Journal of the AMA, Vol. 41, p619.

⁶⁷ Courtesy of Find a Grave. She and her husband are two of only 8 graves.

⁶⁸ “Northeast Alabama Settlers” Vol. 21, No. 3 (January 1983), p85 lists William Y. Hendrick, Mrs. Julia Hendrick, John Hendrick, Hance Hendrick and Mrs. Rachel Hendrick, Dr. H. G. Hendrick and Mrs. Margaret Forgy as charter members.

⁶⁹ Notable Men of Alabama, Joel Campbell DuBose (Southern Historical Association, 1904), Vol. I, p373-4.

(14), and two additional sons **H. Hendrick** (10) and J. Hendrick (8). The last child was evidently **Joel Hendrick Jr.**, who used the surname Hendricks. The 1866 state census showed a total of four males and seven females in the household.

The 1880 census shows Susan Hendrick (age 57) heading a household composed of five of her daughters, their ages generally understated: Margaret Hendrick (34), Rachel Hendrick (32), Emily Hendrick (30), Julia Hendrick (21), and Mary Luss (27) along with Mary's two young daughters Susan and Ida Luss.

1.3.2.3. **Fanny Hendrick** (c1755? – 1820s?) She was called Fanny Turner in her mother's will. She was apparently the wife of Asa Turner who, with his wife Fanny, emancipated a slave woman named Siller on 30 November 1818.⁷⁰ (Calling herself Siller Turner, she bound herself on the same day to serve Asa and Fanny Turner during their natural lives.) Asa Turner was in the 1790 census of Laurens District as head of a household of five. In 1800, however, he headed a household that apparently consisted only of him and wife. Though not found in 1810, the 1820 census also shows only Asa and wife, along with the free black woman. Neither was enumerated in Laurens in 1830. Fanny was over 45 beginning in the 1800 census, thus probably one of the eldest children. It appears that they had no children.

1.3.2.4. **Margaret Hendrick** (c1765-70? – 1829) She was called "Peggy Forgey" in her mother's will, apparently the wife of Jonathan Forgey or Forgy. She was married by the time of the 1790 census, thus not in her mother's household, and remained in Laurens District. A Forgy history says that Jonathan Forgy died in Laurens County in 1826.⁷¹ Peggy Forgy herself left a will dated 6 June 1828 and proved 11 April 1829, naming her daughter **Rachel McFerson** (wife of James McPherson) and "my two sons" **Menoah Forgey** and **Asa Forgey**.

Menoah Forgy was apparently the eldest child, aged 60 in the 1850 census, when he was enumerated in the household of his sister Rachel and listed as "dumb". Asa Jackson Forgy (1796-1871) remained in Laurens as well.

1.3.2.5. **Rachel Hendrick** (c1780? – aft1840?) She was apparently unmarried when her mother wrote her will and was surely one of the youngest children. She was probably one of the three females in her mother's household in 1792 (for the 1790 census). She was later the wife of Richard Hodges. Richard Hodge (sic) was enumerated two names from William Wynne Hendrick in the 1800 census, with no children but a female aged 26-45 who was apparently not Rachel. In 1810 he was enumerated adjacent to Jonathan Forgey with four young females and a wife aged 26-45. On 24 December 1819 Richard Hodges made a deed of gift of a slave and "the tract of land whereon I now live" of 34 acres slaves to his son

⁷⁰ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book K, p229.

⁷¹ Forgy, Forgey & Forgie Family History, Lucille Forgy Wallace (1957)

Hance Hendrick Hodges and two slaves to his daughter **Frances Hodges**.⁷² In separate deeds of gift he gave six slaves to his four other daughters **Margaret Hodges**, **Wealthy Hodges**, **Elizabeth Hodges**, and **Sarah Hodges**.⁷³ The gifts were evidently designed to protect his assets from creditors, which resulted in a dispute over ownership of the slaves. Subsequent records show that in 1820 Margaret and Wealthy were minors over 14, Frances and Hendrick were under 14, Elizabeth was apparently of age, and Sarah was by then the wife of John Iley. A 14 February 1820 statement by the children speaks of “our parents Richard and Rachel Hodges” and clarifies that both were still alive.⁷⁴

The 1820 census shows all five daughters still at home, and a son (Hendrick) under 10. In 1830 and again in 1840 four girls and the son were still in the household and his wife was aged 40-50 and 60-70 respectively.

- 1.3.2.6. **Mary Elizabeth Hendrick** (1778 – 1860s) was called Mary Burgess in her mother’s will. She may have been the wife of the Elijah Burgess who witnessed Micajah Hendrick’s deed to his brother William Wynne Hendrick in 1800. Elijah Burgess was eldest son of Joel Burgess and the brother of the Margaret Burgess who married William Wynne Hendrick. Elijah Burgess was enumerated in Laurens County in 1790 and 1800, with a wife aged 26-45 in the latter census. He was not located in 1810 but was in Walton County, Georgia by 1820 where he was enumerated with three younger males and three younger female, he and his wife both over 45. He died sometime in late 1820 or early 1821. On 16 February 1821 Archibald Bilbo and Henry Duke, apparently creditors, applied for administration of his estate and subsequently placed several advertisements regarding claims against the estate in the *Georgia Journal* beginning in July 1821.⁷⁵ He is said to have left four sons named **Joel Franklin Burgess** (1794 – 1869), **John Henry Burgess** (c1796 – 1868), **Walter Burgess** (c1800 - ?), and **Roland Burgess** (c1800 - ?). The daughters are unknown.

Joel Burgess, Roland Burgess, and John H Burgess were all enumerated in adjacent households in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Randolph County, Alabama. In Roland Burgess’s household was 71-year old Elizabeth Burgess, born in South Carolina. Elizabeth, then aged 80, was also in Roland Burgess’s 1860 household. In the Lane’s Chapel Methodist Cemetery in Randolph County, Alabama are marked graves for Joel Franklin Burgess, John Henry Burgess and Mary Elizabeth Burgess – whose stone reads “1778-186_”.

- 1.3.2.7. **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1770? - ?) She was called Elizabeth Wright in her mother’s will. On 17 November 1798, Elizabeth Wright of Pittsylvania County, Virginia gave a power of attorney to her husband Wright Wright to recover from

⁷² Laurens County (SC) Deed Book K, p270-271.

⁷³ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book K, p271.

⁷⁴ *The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. VII, pp168 and p184.

⁷⁵ See *Georgia Journal* issues of 20 March 1820 and then 24 July, 7 August, and 28 August 1821.

her mother's executor her share of the estate of "*Hance Hendrick, decd., who was said Elizabeth's father.*"⁷⁶ Why she was in Virginia isn't clear. A Wright Wright was in the 1800 census of Laurens, with two sons under 10 and a female 26-45. There was no Wright Wright listed among the Pittsylvania taxables in either 1799 or 1800. She was not further traced.

1.3.2.8. **Martha Hendrick** (c1760 - ?) She was called Martha Willard in her mother's will, evidently the wife of John Willard. John Willard owned land adjacent to Hance Hendrick and in 1791 bought Hance Hendrick's 1771 grant from Margaret Hendrick in 1791, part of which he and his wife Martha sold in 1795.⁷⁷ He may have been the John Willard who served alongside the Hendrick brothers in the Tory militia unit under William Cunningham.⁷⁸ There were two John Willards in the 1790 through 1810 censuses of Laurens County, South Carolina. This John Willard left a will in Laurens in 1816.⁷⁹ They had children named **Micajah Willard, Polly Willard, Elizabeth Willard, and Sarah Willard**. What became of Martha is unknown.

1.3.3 **John Hendrick** (? – by1792) Like his cousin of the same name, the son of Adolphus, John Hendrick is something of a mystery. As discussed in the earlier section, he may have been in Amelia at the same time as his father, or he may have remained in Caroline. A John Hendrick was ordered paid as a witness for Hance Hendrick in Caroline County on 10 September 1736.⁸⁰ There is later a John Hendrick in Amelia County seemingly closely associated with Hance Hendrick. A John Hendrick witnessed a deed by Hance Hendrick II in Amelia County on 21 March 1739/40.⁸¹ On 19 February 1741/2 he was assigned to Hance Hendrick's road gang, along with Hance Hendrick Jr. and Philemon Childers, perhaps a son-in-law of Adolphus Hendrick.⁸² He was not tithable in 1740, but appears as a single tithable in 1741, 1742, and 1743 in the same district as Hance Hendrick. In 1742 he appears as a witness in both a court and deed record for neighbors of Hance Hendrick.⁸³ He is missing from the tithables from 1744, but a John Hendrick was assigned to another of Hance Hendrick's road gangs in 1745.⁸⁴ On 3 June 1746, a Pamunkey-area merchant sued John Hendrick in Amelia court over a store bill he had apparently incurred before locating in Amelia.⁸⁵

Whether these later records apply to the son of Hance Hendrick or to the son of Adolphus Hendrick is not determined. The obvious proximity to Hance Hendrick, the absence of land ownership, and the fact that Hance Hendrick's son John was never a tithable of his father argue that these citations in Amelia are for a son of Hance Hendrick, apparently his

⁷⁶ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book F, p400.

⁷⁷ Laurens County (SC) Deed Book E, p438.

⁷⁸ Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark (1981), Vol. 1, p266, 273, 274, 275.

⁷⁹ Laurens County (SC) Will Book D-1, p101.

⁸⁰ Caroline County Court Orders 2, p369.

⁸¹ Amelia County Deed Book 1, p228.

⁸² Amelia County Court Orders 1, p189.

⁸³ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p197 and Deed Book 1, p381 – both as a witness and both dated 16 April 1742.

⁸⁴ Amelia County Court Orders 1, p315

⁸⁵ Amelia County Court Orders 2, p264.

eldest. However we cannot discard the possibility that this person was John Hendrick, son of Adolphus.

The first record that undisputedly refers to John, son of Hance Hendrick, is Hance Hendrick's 1765 deed to Thomas Ligon for 300 acres "*whereon I liveth and my son John Hendrick liveth*" which was also witnessed by his son John Hendrick.⁸⁶ Benjamin Hendrick's son John was by this time styling himself as "John Hendrick, carpenter", the proof of which is offered elsewhere. We cannot unambiguously attribute any prior record to this particular John Hendrick, though Hance Hendrick Jr.'s birth by 1723 or so (and Micajah's) argues that John Hendrick, if born in the same general period, could have been an adult fully two decades prior to this deed. Certainly the two John Hendricks, as next-door neighbors, might account for there being two John Hendricks in the same tithables district from 1762 onward if not as early as 1753.

There is no evidence that John Hendrick ever owned land in Amelia, for the only purchase or grant to a John Hendrick is to John Hendrick, carpenter, the son of Benjamin Hendrick. Likewise, no land of his is mentioned in any deed or grant for adjoining land. Nor is it clear how long after 1765 he remained in Amelia. He was not listed among the 1770 titheables, and the lists for 1771-1777 are now lost. He was not among the tithables in 1778 or later. However, he was alive in 1773 when Hance Hendrick made his will, for he was bequeathed a slave. He was not named an executor of the will, which might be accounted for by his absence from the area. However, his lack of land ownership, near total absence from records, and co-residence with his father in 1765, combined with the apparent absence of children, might indicate an infirmity of some kind.

John Hendrick, carpenter, and William Ligon appeared in court on 25 October 1792 to prove the 1765 deed, both giving oath that the other John Hendrick was dead. Since he had not been in Amelia tax lists for at least ten years, we do not know where or when he died. He may have died childless in Amelia, though no estate record was found.

He was an adjoining landowner in a 1783 deed by John Hendrick, carpenter, but was not enumerated in the 1782 state census or in the 1785 state census. He was not in Amelia in 1782 or later, when only John Hendrick, carpenter, appears in tax lists. In fact, we can account for all the John Hendricks in Virginia who appear on the 1782 and later tax lists. If was still alive in 1782, he was likely in outside Virginia. It is entirely possible that he left Amelia sometime after 1765 and died elsewhere, perhaps with his brother in South Carolina. It is perhaps more plausible that he died in Amelia, probably as an unmarried bachelor. For the moment we must consider him an unresolved mystery. Further research in Amelia records and in its loose estate papers, might resolve this mystery.

- 1.3.4 **Anne Hendrick** She was apparently unmarried when her father wrote his will in 1773. There is no further record. Unless she was a middle-aged spinster, she must have been considerably younger than the elder children. Perhaps Rachel was a second wife of Hance

⁸⁶ Amelia County Deed Book 19, p227.

Hendrick, and Ann a member of a younger set of children.

- 1.3.5 **Elizabeth Hendrick** (c1725? – aft1787) Called Elizabeth Osborne in her father's will, she was the wife of Thomas Osborne, who was named an executor of the will. Thomas Osborne had been a tithable of his father Thomas Osborne Sr. in 1738, but was a tithable of Hance Hendrick in 1744. The marriage may have taken place about that time, for he was surely over 21. Thomas Osborne Jr.'s land on the waters of Sayler's Creek and Little Sayler's Creek was in the area where modern-day Amelia, Prince Edward, and Nottoway counties meet. He appears in the records of both Amelia and Prince Edward, but was living on land over the line in Prince Edward on 25 March 1779 when he sold some of his land in Amelia to his son Thomas Osborne Jr. Indeed, he was taxed in Prince Edward in 1782 and thereafter and the state censuses showed him heading a household of nine in both 1783 and 1785 in Prince Edward County.

Thomas Osborne left a will in Prince Edward County, Virginia dated 14 February 1787 and proved on 16 July 1787.⁸⁷ The will names wife Elizabeth, sons **Thomas Osborne**, **John Hendrick Osborne**, **Reps Osborne**, and **Daniel Worsham Osborne**, and daughters **Rachel Ann Williams**, **Elizabeth Morris**, **Sally Morris**, **Frances Bedel**, and **Druscilla Bedel**. Interestingly, John Hendrick Osborne married on 2 July 1798 in Amelia County to Susannah Goode, daughter of Robert Goode.

Elizabeth Osborne's fate is unknown. She was not separately taxed on slaves or livestock in the Prince Edward tax lists of 1788 through 1794, the last year checked. Rather John Hendrick Osborne was the taxable head of family, and was taxed on his brother Daniel Worsham Osborne in 1790 and 1791.

- 1.3.6 **Sarah Hendrick** She was "Sarah Goode" in her father's will, but which Goode she was married to is unknown. Samuel Goode and several children (including Robert Goode and Prudence Goode mentioned elsewhere in conjunction with Hendricks) lived in Amelia by about 1748. The only Sarah mentioned among them was apparently Sarah Collier, who had married Robert Goode in Prince Edward County by bond of 24 January 1765. Samuel Goode's brother John Goode was also an Amelia resident, though no wife's name seems to be recorded. The only other Sarah Goode found was the wife of another brother of Samuel Goode. Mackarness Goode bought land in Amelia not far from Hance Hendrick in 1743, but sold it the following year as a resident of Brunswick County.⁸⁸ In 1752 he sold land to Reps Osborne (the brother of Thomas Osborne) with his wife Sarah releasing dower.⁸⁹ He seems a likely candidate to have been Sarah Hendrick's husband, perhaps married in the early 1740s, but we have no evidence whatsoever to prove it.

⁸⁷ Prince Edward County (VA), Will Book 2, p45.

⁸⁸ Amelia County Deed Book 2, p10 and p103.

⁸⁹ Lunenburg County Deed Book 3, p156.

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